

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—A special to the Star from Hennesey, Oula., says: Two members of Zip Wyatt's band of desperadoes, Jim Umbra and Mexicau John, stole fifty cattle from B. G. Chapman. The cowboys closed in on the desperadoes fifteen miles from Cantonment and after a fusillade of bullets the bandits surrendered. The cowboys hung the two men to the first tree. A label was attached to their clothing warning other members of the band to quit this work or suffer the same penalty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Jack Henderson, a farm laborer, who attempted yesterday to outrage the wife of his employer, James Allen, at Vinegar Bend, Washington county, Alabama, was found hanging to a tree this morning, riddled with bullets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Senator T. H. Carter, chairman of the Republican National committee, will probably issue a call today summoning the National committee to meet at Washington early in December. General Clarkson, the Iowa member of the National committee, is here, and Senator Quay is coming. It is not unlikely they will be joined by Committeemen Hobart, Fessenden and Thomas C. Platt, and the plans of the National committee for the next year's campaign will be mapped out.

Chairman Carter is non-committal on the subject of where the National convention should be held, but it is thought he will not oppose the selection of San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Reports of a desperate battle in the San Juan coffee growing valley, between Holguin and Barajagua, were confirmed by dispatches received by the Cuban junta last night. The forces engaged were led by General Antonio Maceo, with 3,000 Cubans, and General Echague, with 1,800 Spaniards. The greater portion of the Cubans were not actually engaged, according to the report, but continued the advance toward the west after a battle. Only 500 cavalry defected the rear of the Cuban army and kept the Spaniards from advancing. The Spanish troops hesitated at critical times and did not fight with the valor which distinguished their ancestors. About 300 of their number were killed.

General Maceo's westward movement was for the purpose of succoring the insurgent forces in Santa Clara province, as he received word that they were threatened by the columns of Spanish infantry. The latter was received from Acting Brigadier General Rego, who at Manicaragua is holding a position in the mountains, about midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. He has about 1,200 men divided into seven companies of cavalry and ten of infantry.

He stated to General Maceo in his dispatch that the Spanish forces were massing at Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Villa Clara. There are three roads to Manicaragua from these three places. Spies reported to General Rego that they were to make a concerted attack. In Villa Clara there are over 1,800 Spaniards, in Cienfuegos about 2,000 and in Trinidad 1,500, making in all a

formidable force to be repulsed by the Cubans.

It is supposed that the hardest fighting will occur in the province of Santa Clara. As soon as the sugarcane fields are relieved from the dampness of the recent heavy rains, the insurgents will begin to burn them. Gomez has given orders to destroy everything.

From Havana comes word that it is the daily practice of the Spanish jailors to take several prisoners from the forts and prisons and shoot them. Each morning the prisoners are stood in line. Ten men are selected for death. Perhaps it is the first ten; perhaps the last ten men, or the middle ten. The names of the condemned men are not ascertained. They are simply penned up and treated as animals.

In the province of Santa Clara General Luquias is said to be rivaling the reputation of Carrido, the "butcher" in the eastern province, according to letters received from Sagua La Grande, on the north coast of Cuba. His force recently captured a mountain hospital near Diego del Valle, after a fierce combat with 200 Cubans, who were guarding the sick and wounded. In the hospital were thirty-one insurgents unable to participate in the engagement. The Spanish soldiers put every one of them to the bayonet. Not one was left alive. Pancho Francisco Garillo, who is well known in this city, was the leader of the Cubans arrested at Ingua, Bahama Islands. In company with a score of others, he sailed on board the Clyde steamer Delaware from New York city on October 12. The vessel was bound for Cape Hayti.

The little band was put ashore at Ingua in a small boat at their request, although they had secured passage to Cape Hayti. They took their boat along on board the steamer, the plan on leaving here being to get the vessel to heave to, launch their boat and allow them to go where they pleased. Immediately upon landing the British authorities at Ingua placed the twelve under arrest. They will be sent to Mashua where they will be charged with violating the laws of neutrality.

There was great excitement at Cuban headquarters because of the arrest of the members of the expedition. The men arrested were many of them implicated in the Wilmington affair. It is expected that counsel will be sent the prisoners next Thursday, when the Ward line steamer sails for Nassau.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—No balmy sun ever shone over this particular portion of Southland than that which dawned on it this morning, the President's day, at the Cotton States and International exposition. Thousands of visitors, landed in the city yesterday, swelled the throngs on the streets to immense proportions. In accordance with the carefully laid plans of the exposition management, the exercises of the day were all concentrated within the exposition grounds.

The Presidential party spent the morning quietly at the Adagon. At 11 o'clock they were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds, without any

parade whatever. Inside the gates the military had already gathered.

Captain J. E. Burke, of the Gate City guards, acted as marshal. He had in line the Fifth regiment of the United States regulars, commanded by Col. W. L. Kellogg; Fourth Virginia regiment, Virginia Military Institute cadets, the First and Second companies of the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut; Grimes battery, of Richmond, and Asheville light infantry.

The troops were reviewed by the President from a stand in front of the government building.

After the review the President was introduced by President Collier, of the Exposition company, who referred to him as a man intrusted with the duty of wiping out sectional issues and lines.

President Cleveland's appearance at the front of the stand was the signal for an outburst of applause from the multitude.

Mr. Cleveland said what he saw about him was the outgrowth of another exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when the new Nation was exhibited to the world. He dwelt upon the importance of united co-operation in support and protection of our government.

In conclusion he suggested: "As the most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens, of careful discrimination in our support of politics, and in our advocacy of political doctrines—between those which prompt the promotion of public welfare and those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests."

"If we are to enjoy the blessings which our government was framed to fairly and justly bestow, we shall secure them in due time, by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood, and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare."

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 23.—The town of Ceres, Pa., was destroyed by fire early this morning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The world's record breaker on the Lake Shore railway passed through Cleveland at 8:50 a. m. today, en route from Chicago to New York. It consisted of a locomotive and three Wagner vestibuled cars. The party consisted of Dr. H. Walter Webb, third vice president of the New York Central, who on September 11 lowered the world's record on that line; his secretary, Mr. Leonard, the official time-keeper of the run; General Superintendent W. H. Coffey, of the Lake Shore; A. J. Smith, general passenger agent; E. Handy, chief engineer; Assistant General Superintendent Blodgett; S. P. Gage, chief clerk to the general superintendent, and E. B. Cook, chief clerk of Mr. Blodgett.

The train left the Lake Shore station at Chicago promptly at 3:30 o'clock, pulled by a mogul engine. Every arrangement had been made to expedite the run. The switches were spiked and all trains sidetracked for the flyer.

Across the Illinois prairies, through Michigan farms and along the smooth stretches bordering the edges of Lake Erie, the flyer sped like a meteor through the night. Brief stops were